

in a hardwood thicket at the extremity of a large body of woods. This spot, which has scarcely an area of two acres, borders on the open country and on a constantly travelled public highway. The ground is largely free from lesser vegetation, having been swept bare during high water by the overflow from the stream. There is not anything in the immediate surroundings, or in the general vicinage, to suggest the 'pine-land gall' which figures so prominently in the descriptions of the haunts of this species in the Low-Country. The inland character of the place of capture, situate as it is on the water-shed between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, in the heart of the Piedmont Region, one hundred and fifty miles from the coast, renders this find one of special interest. While it establishes nothing definitely beyond the mere fact of the occurrence of a single bird—perhaps accidental—during the time of migration, it awakens the mind to the possibility of an Up-Country habitat, yet awaiting discovery, where the true centre of abundance will finally be located.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

**Another Bachman's Warbler in Florida.**—Mr. J. W. Atkins, of Key West, Florida, writes me that on August 30 of this year, he collected a specimen of Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) in the outskirts of the town of Key West. He found the bird, a female, he writes, "feeding in the black mangrove trees that skirt the edge of a pond of an acre or two in extent, and was the only one I could find. It measures 4½ inches in length; wing, 2¼; tail, 2. Feet and legs brownish, soles of feet yellowish. Bill blackish, light below at base. Forehead yellow, and lacks the band of black given in Coues's description of the species. Throat yellow, then a black area occupying part of the throat and breast, succeeded behind by yellow, which in turn becomes whitish on the belly and vent. Sides of neck faintly yellowish. Top of head and hind neck ashy. Rest of upper parts olive, agreeing with Coues's description. Tail-spots very small and on the inner edges of the feathers. I think it is an *adult* female."—W. E. D. SCOTT, *Tarpon Springs, Fla.*

**Additional Captures of *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*.**—The specimens below recorded were taken at Englewood, N. J., in a densely thicketed, low, wet woods.

1. (Now in Coll. Dr. A. K. Fisher, No. 2646, ♀, May 15, 1886.) Rump and interscapulars as in *H. pinus*; wing-bars intermediate between *H. chrysoptera* and *pinus*. A yellow pectoral band and a slight suffusion of same color on the underparts.

2. (Coll. F. M. C., No. 903, ♀ ad., June 26, 1887.) Immediately after the capture of this specimen I was attracted by the voices of young birds, and a search revealed, almost directly overhead, four young being fed by a typical male *pinus*. For between four and five hours this family was closely watched, and the non-appearance of a female during that period renders it possible that the missing parent was the captured bird. Three of the young were taken, all typical of *pinus*, the fourth escaped me.

Taking into consideration the fact that the female is in worn *breeding* plumage, the abdomen being denuded of feathers, it may be said to agree with the type of *leucobronchialis*. Why not consider these typical birds as the *ultimate* result of a union between *pinus* and *chrysoptera*, achieved by series of unions between the original hybrids with themselves or either of the parent species, in which both black and yellow are finally eliminated?

If this be true the intermediate specimens should outnumber the typical ones, and we have recorded, therefore, twenty-one birds approaching *pinus* and *chrysoptera* more or less closely and but eight agreeing with *leucobronchialis* as originally described.

3. (Coll. F. M. C., No. 932, ♂ im., July 31, 1887.) Dorsal surface and wing-bars as in *pinus*, with an extremely faint grayish cervical collar. Breast yellow, a flush of the same appearing on the white of the throat and abdomen. Taken within less than one hundred feet of the place where No. 903 was secured. The migration of *pinus* had not yet commenced, and this bird, which was undoubtedly born in the vicinity, would answer admirably as the missing fourth bird of the brood before mentioned.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum Natural History, New York City*.

*Helminthophila leucobronchialis* in New Jersey.—May 15, 1887, a fine male specimen of this bird was shot near this place. It differs from the type in having a spot of lemon yellow on the breast and being washed lightly with the same color on abdomen and back.—E. CARLETON THURBER, *Morristown, N. J.*

The Canadian Warbler breeding in Pike County, Pa.—On June 9, 1887, in the mountains of Pike County, Pa., I was fortunate enough to find a nest of the Canadian Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*), containing four young birds and one unhatched egg. The nest was placed among the roots of an old stump and was well concealed from observation by weeds and grasses. It was constructed of small twigs, leaves, and grasses. The egg which I secured measured .71 × .53 of an inch and corresponded with the description given in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's 'History of North American Birds,' the ground color being white with dots and blotches of blended brown and purple, varying in shades and tints and forming almost a wreath around the larger end. Both parent birds were seen and fully identified.—ROBERT B. LAWRENCE, *New York City*.

On the correct Subspecific Title of Baird's Wren (No. 719 b, A. O. U. Check-List).—In their 'Biologia Centrali Americana,' Aves (1879), p. 96, Messrs. Salvin and Godman very properly change the current name for this form of Bewick's Wren (*Thryothorus bewickii leucogaster* Baird), their reasons for so doing being thus explained:

"In differentiating these races [of *T. bewickii*], Prof. Baird thought that he recognized in the Mexican bird the *Troglodytes leucogastra* of Gould, and hence properly called it *Thryothorus bewickii*, var. *leucogaster*. But Mr. Gould's name has since been found to apply to a very different